

1 CLAIMS:

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3 1. A guided wave optical tunable filter for transmitting a selected frequency channel which
4 is included in a substantially broad range of optical frequencies in an incident light
5 wave, comprising:

6 (a) a substrate of a birefringent material which exhibits the linear (Pockels)
7 electrooptic effect and the linear strain-optic effect;

8 (b) an optical waveguide structure which supports a single mode for both TE and
9 TM polarizations formed on said substrate, said optical waveguide structure
10 consisting of a straight initial section, a first symmetric branch, first and second
11 polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning sections, a second symmetric branch,
12 and a straight final section; wherein said initial section is positioned to receive
13 said incident light wave and said final section transmits said selected frequency
14 channel; wherein said first and second polarization conversion/electrooptic
15 tuning sections provide continuous optical paths between said first and second
16 symmetric branches; wherein optical path length experienced by a TE light
17 wave in traversing said straight initial section, said first symmetric branch, said
18 first polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning section, said second symmetric
19 branch, and said straight final section differs from the optical path length
20 experienced by a TE light wave in traversing said straight initial section, said
21 first symmetric branch, said second polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning

1 section, said second symmetric branch, and said final section by half an optical
2 wavelength;

3 (c) a multiplicity of strain-inducing strips of a dielectric material situated on top of
4 said polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide sections; said strain-
5 inducing strips having the effect of inducing polarization coupling in said
6 polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide sections; said strain-
7 inducing strips having a spatial periodicity Λ such that substantially complete
8 phase-matched polarization conversion occurs in said first and second
9 polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide sections at said selected
10 optical frequency within said broad range of optical frequencies; said strain-
11 inducing strips situated on top of first polarization conversion/electrooptic
12 tuning waveguide section being offset in position from said strain-inducing strips
13 situated on top of second said polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning
14 waveguide section by an odd integral multiple of $\Lambda/2$, wherein said positions
15 are measured relative to said first symmetric branch;

16 (d) a source of applied voltage V ;

17 (e) electrodes disposed to produce an electric field in and around said first and
18 second polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide sections in
19 response to said applied voltage V ; wherein said electric field causes a change
20 in the birefringence in said first and second polarization conversion/electrooptic

1 tuning waveguide sections such that said selected optical frequency is tuned in
2 proportion to said applied voltage; and
3 (f) means connecting said source of applied voltage to said electrodes.
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5 2. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said substrate material is lithium niobate.
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7 3. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said substrate material is lithium tantalate.
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9 4. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said strain inducing strips comprise a film of fused
10 silica deposited uniformly on said substrate at a substrate temperature $> 250^{\circ}\text{C}$ and
11 subsequently patterned lithographically at or near room temperature.
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13 5. A guided wave optical tunable filter for adding one selected frequency channel to a
14 substantially broad range of optical frequencies in an incident light wave, and for
15 dropping said selected frequency channel from said substantially broad range of optical
16 frequencies in an incident light wave, comprising

17 (a) a substrate of a birefringent material which exhibits the linear (Pockels)
18 electrooptic effect and the linear strain-optic effect;

19 (b) an optical waveguide structure which supports a single mode for both TE and
20 TM polarizations formed on said substrate; said optical waveguide structure
21 consisting of a first straight initial throughput section and a second straight
22 initial add section joined in continuous fashion to the two input ports of a first

four port directional coupler, first and second polarization conversion/
electrooptic tuning sections, and a second four port directional coupler of which
the two output ports are joined in continuous fashion to a first straight final
throughput section and a second straight final drop section; wherein said first
initial throughput section is positioned to receive said incident light wave and
said first initial add section is positioned to receive input light in said selected
frequency channel; wherein said first and second polarization conversion/
electrooptic tuning sections provide continuous optical paths between said first
and second four port directional couplers; wherein said first final throughput
section transmits said incident light wave plus light in said selected frequency
channel coupled into said initial add section minus light in said selected
frequency channel coupled out of said final drop section; wherein said second
final drop section transmits light in said selected frequency channel coupled out
of said final drop section; wherein optical path length experienced by a TE light
wave in traversing said straight initial throughput section, said first four port
directional coupler, said first polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning section,
said second four port directional coupler, and said straight final drop section
differs from the optical path length experienced by a TE light wave in traversing
said straight initial throughput section, said first four port directional coupler,
said second polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning section, said second four
port directional coupler, and said straight final drop section by half an optical
wavelength;

- 1 (c) a multiplicity of strain-inducing strips of a dielectric material situated on top of
2 said polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide sections; said strain-
3 inducing strips having the effect of inducing polarization coupling in said
4 polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide sections; said strain-
5 inducing strips having a spatial periodicity Λ such that substantially complete
6 phase-matched polarization conversion occurs in said first and second
7 polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide sections at said selected
8 optical frequency within said broad range of optical frequencies; said strain-
9 inducing strips situated on top of first polarization conversion/electrooptic
10 tuning waveguide section being offset in position from said strain-inducing strips
11 situated on top of second polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning waveguide
12 section by an odd integral multiple of $\Lambda/2$, wherein said positions are measured
13 relative to said first four-port directional coupler;
- 14 (d) a source of applied voltage V ;
- 15 (e) electrodes disposed to produce an electric field in and around said first and
16 second polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning sections in response to said
17 applied voltage V ; wherein said electric field causes a change in the
18 birefringence in said first and second polarization conversion/electrooptic tuning
19 waveguide sections such that said selected optical frequency is tuned in
20 proportion to said applied voltage; and
- 21 (f) means connecting said source of applied voltage to said electrodes.

1 6. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein said substrate material is lithium niobate.

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3 7. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein said substrate material is lithium tantalate.

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5 8. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein said strain inducing strips comprise a film of fused
6 silica deposited uniformly on said substrate at a temperature $> 250^{\circ}\text{C}$ and patterned
7 lithographically at or near room temperature.

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9 9. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein said first four port directional coupler and said
10 second four port directional coupler each satisfy the condition that the sum of the
11 fraction of optical power in TE polarization coupled into a particular input port which
12 exits through a particular output port plus the fraction of optical power in TM
13 polarization coupled into said particular input port which exits through said particular
14 output port is substantially equal to unity.

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16 10. A guided wave optical tunable filter for transmitting a selected frequency channel which
17 is included in a substantially broad range of optical frequencies in an incident light
18 wave, comprising:

19 (a) a substrate of a birefringent material which exhibits the linear (Pockels)
20 electrooptic effect and the linear strain-optic effect;

21 (b) an optical waveguide structure which supports a single mode for both TE and
22 TM polarizations formed on said substrate, said optical waveguide structure

1 consisting of a straight initial section, a first symmetric branch, first and second
2 acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning sections, a second symmetric
3 branch, and a straight final section; wherein said initial section is positioned to
4 receive said incident light wave and said final section transmits said selected
5 frequency channel; wherein said first and second acoustooptic polarization
6 conversion/tuning sections provide continuous optical paths between said first
7 and second symmetric branches; wherein optical path length experienced by a
8 TE light wave in traversing said straight initial section, said first symmetric
9 branch, said first acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning section, said
10 second symmetric branch, and said straight final section differs from the optical
11 path length experienced by a TE light wave in traversing said straight initial
12 section, said first symmetric branch, said second acoustooptic polarization
13 conversion/tuning section, said second symmetric branch, and said final section
14 by half an optical wavelength;

- 15 (c) a source of applied voltage $V(t)$ varying sinusoidally at a frequency f_a ;
- 16 (d) interdigital electrodes disposed to generate a surface acoustic wave propagating
17 in said substrate in and around said acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning
18 waveguide sections in response to said applied voltage $V(t)$; said surface
19 acoustic wave having the effect of inducing polarization coupling in said
20 acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning waveguide sections; said surface
21 acoustic wave having a wavelength Λ such that substantially complete phase-
22 matched polarization conversion occurs in said first and second acoustooptic

1 polarization conversion/tuning waveguide sections at said selected optical
2 frequency within said broad range of optical frequencies; wherein phase fronts
3 of said surface acoustic wave in first acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning
4 waveguide section are offset in position from phase fronts of said surface
5 acoustic wave in second acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning waveguide
6 section by an odd integral multiple of $\Lambda/2$, wherein said positions are measured
7 relative to said first four-port directional coupler; wherein said selected optical
8 frequency is tuned in proportion to said frequency f_a ; and
9 (e) means connecting said source of applied voltage $V(t)$ to said electrodes.

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11 11. The apparatus of Claim 10 wherein said substrate material is lithium niobate.

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13 12. The apparatus of Claim 10 wherein multiple optical frequencies can be simultaneously
14 selected by applying a voltage waveform $V(t)$ containing multiple acoustic frequencies
15 to said interdigital electrodes; wherein each said acoustic frequency corresponds to a
16 different selected optical frequency.

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18 13. A guided wave optical tunable filter for adding one selected frequency channel to a
19 substantially broad range of optical frequencies in an incident light wave, and for
20 dropping said selected frequency channel from said substantially broad range of optical
21 frequencies in an incident light wave, comprising

- 1 (a) a substrate of a birefringent material which exhibits the linear (Pockels)
2 electrooptic effect and the linear strain-optic effect;
- 3 (b) an optical waveguide structure which supports a single mode for both TE and
4 TM polarizations formed on said substrate; said optical waveguide structure
5 consisting of a first straight initial throughput section and a second straight
6 initial add section joined in continuous fashion to the two input ports of a first
7 four port directional coupler, first and second acoustooptic polarization
8 conversion/tuning sections, and a second four port directional coupler of which
9 the two output ports are joined in continuous fashion to a first straight final
10 throughput section and a second straight final drop section; wherein said first
11 initial throughput section is positioned to receive said incident light wave and
12 said first initial add section is positioned to receive input light in said selected
13 frequency channel; wherein said first and second acoustooptic polarization
14 conversion/tuning sections provide continuous optical paths between said first
15 and second four port directional couplers; wherein said first final throughput
16 section transmits said incident light wave plus light in said selected frequency
17 channel coupled into said initial add section minus light in said selected
18 frequency channel coupled out of said final drop section: wherein said second
19 final drop section transmits light in said selected frequency channel coupled out
20 of said final drop section; wherein optical path length experienced by a TE light
21 wave in traversing said straight initial throughput section, said first four port
22 directional coupler, said first acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning

1 section, said second four port directional coupler, and said straight final drop
2 section differs from the optical path length experienced by a TE light wave in
3 traversing said straight initial throughput section, said first four port directional
4 coupler, said second acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning section, said
5 second four port directional coupler, and said straight final drop section by half
6 an optical wavelength;

- 7 (c) a source of applied voltage $V(t)$ varying sinusoidally at a frequency f_a ;
- 8 (d) interdigital electrodes disposed to generate a surface acoustic wave propagating
9 in said substrate in and around said acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning
10 waveguide sections in response to said applied voltage $V(t)$; said surface
11 acoustic wave having the effect of inducing polarization coupling in said
12 acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning waveguide sections; said surface
13 acoustic wave having a wavelength Λ such that substantially complete phase-
14 matched polarization conversion occurs in said first and second acoustooptic
15 polarization conversion/tuning waveguide sections at said selected optical
16 frequency within said broad range of optical frequencies; wherein phase fronts
17 of said surface acoustic wave in first acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning
18 waveguide section are offset in position from phase fronts of said surface
19 acoustic wave in second acoustooptic polarization conversion/tuning waveguide
20 section by an odd integral multiple of $\Lambda/2$, wherein said positions are measured

1 relative to said first four-port directional coupler; wherein said selected optical
2 frequency is tuned in proportion to said frequency f_a ; and
3 (e) means connecting said source of applied voltage $V(t)$ to said electrodes.
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5 14. The apparatus of Claim 13 wherein said substrate material is lithium niobate.
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7 15. The apparatus of Claim 13 wherein multiple optical frequencies can be simultaneously
8 selected by applying a voltage waveform $V(t)$ containing multiple acoustic frequencies
9 to said interdigital electrodes; wherein each said acoustic frequency corresponds to a
10 different selected optical frequency.
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12 16. The apparatus of claim 13 wherein said first four port directional coupler and said
13 second four port directional coupler each satisfy the condition that the sum of the
14 fraction of optical power in TE polarization coupled into a particular input port which
15 exits through a particular output port plus the fraction of optical power in TM
16 polarization coupled into said particular input port which exits through said particular
17 output port is substantially equal to unity.
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19 17. A guided wave tunable filter comprising:
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- 21 (a) two 3-port Y-branch beam splitters connected to form two spaced apart
22 waveguides between said beam splitters, with an input port and an output port;
(b) the waveguides including an optical path difference of a half-wavelength; and

(c) polarization coupling regions in the two waveguides displaced by half the spacial period of a perturbation responsible for coupling.

18. A guided wave tunable filter comprising:

- (a) two 4-port beam splitters connected to form two spaced apart waveguides between said beam splitters, with an upper and a lower input port and an upper and a lower output port;
- (b) the waveguides including an optical path difference of a half-wavelength; and
- (c) polarization coupling regions in the two waveguides displaced by half the spacial period of a perturbation responsible for coupling.

19. A guided wave tunable filter method comprising the steps of:

- (a) connecting two 3-port Y-branch beam splitters so as to form two spaced apart waveguides between said beam splitters, with an input port and an output port;
- (b) separating the waveguides by an optical path difference of a half-wavelength;
- (c) creating polarization coupling regions in the two waveguides displaced by half the spacial period of a perturbation responsible for coupling; and
- (d) introducing propagated light into the guided wave tunable filter.

20. A guided wave tunable filter method comprising the steps of:

- 1 (a) connecting two 4-port beam splitters so as to form two spaced apart waveguides
- 2 between said beam splitters, with upper and lower input ports and upper and
- 3 lower output ports;
- 4 (b) separating the waveguides by an optical path difference of a half-wavelength;
- 5 (c) providing polarization coupling regions in the two waveguides displaced by half
- 6 the spacial period of the perturbation responsible for coupling; and
- 7 (d) introducing propagated light into the guided wave tunable filter.
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